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TWO NEW MAMMALS FROM CENTRAL MEXICO

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While working on a synopsis of the North American bats of the genus *Pipistrellus* (Hall and Dalquest, Univ. Kansas Publ. Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. 1, no. 26, 1950), I was impressed by the paucity of Canyon Bats, *Pipistrellus hesperus*, from the plateau of central Mexico. Indeed, there seems to be but a single record of this species from central Mexico, and this locality, in Jalisco, is several hundred miles south of the remainder of the known range of the species. Consequently, when I found Canyon Bats in the state of San Luis Potosí in the summer and fall of 1950, a fairly large series was collected.

I expected that these specimens would be referable to *Pipistrellus hesperus australis* Miller, described from Barranca Ibarra, Jalisco, in 1897, on the basis of four specimens in alcohol. Comparison with three of these four specimens of *australis* shows, however, that the bats from San Luis Potosí are distinct. According to Miller (N. Amer. Fauna 13, p. 90, 1897), the forearm of the type of *australis* measured 29 millimeters. In the three topotypes examined by me, the forearms measured 28.3, 28.5, and 29.3 millimeters. The smallest *Pipistrellus* from San Luis Potosí has a forearm 29.6 millimeters in length, and in other features also, the specimens from San Luis Potosí are all larger than the bats from Jalisco.

The color of *Pipistrellus hesperus australis* is not known, but Miller (*loc. cit.*) judged, from the comparison of the topotypes with other alcoholic specimens, that *australis* is darker than *Pipistrellus hesperus hesperus* (Allen). Hatfield (Journ. Mamm., vol. 17, p. 260, 1936), thought that Canyon Bats from Sonora and Lower California belonged to the same race as the bats from Jalisco, and these he described as "Dorsally between cinnamon drab and drab. . ." The Canyon Bats from San Luis Potosí are darker than this.

The Canyon Bats from San Luis Potosí seem to belong to an unnamed race, and may be known as:

Pipistrellus hesperus potosinus new subspecies

Type.—Adult male, skin and skull number 4019, Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology; obtained at Presa de Guadalupe, San Luis Potosí, México, by Walter W. Dalquest on July 24, 1950; original number 14318.

Range.—Known only from the western and central parts of the state



of San Luis Potosí, México, but probably ranging over the eastern part of the Mexican Plateau.

Diagnosis.—Size large for a Canyon Bat, only slightly smaller than the largest known races of the species; color dark, varying from Drab to Sepia (Ridgway, Color Standards and Color Nomenclature, Washington, D. C., 1912) and averaging darker than the darkest known races of the species.

Comparison.—*Pipistrellus hesperus potosinus* is larger and darker than *Pipistrellus h. australis* and all described races of *Pipistrellus hesperus* save *P. h. maximus* and *P. h. santarosae*. From these latter two races, *potosinus* may be distinguished by its much darker color. A single individual *potosinus* is much paler than the rest of the series, and this specimen is as dark as the darkest *santarosae* and darker than the darkest *maximus* examined.

Measurements.—The arithmetic means, with extremes in parentheses, for 12 males and 10 females, are, respectively: total length, 74 (71-77); 80 (77-85); length of tail, 31 (30-33), 33 (32-35); length of foot, 6 (5-6), 5 (5-5); height of ear from notch, 13 (13-14), 14 (13-14); height of tragus, 5 (5-5), 5 (5-5); length of forearm, 30.8 (29.6-31.8), 32.3 (30.5-33.5); greatest length of skull, 12.7 (11.7-12.8), 12.9 (12.3-13.6); condylobasal length, 12.2 (11.7-12.8), 12.3 (12.0-12.9); zygomatic breadth, 7.8 (7.5-8.2), 8.0 (7.9-8.4); braincase breadth, 6.5 (6.2-6.7), 6.5 (6.1-6.8).

Specimens examined.—Total number 27, all from San Luis Potosí, México, as follows: City of San Luis Potosí, 6; San Luis Potosí Reservoir, 6; Presa de Guadalupe, 12; Hacienda Capulín, 3.

When Howell (N. Amer. Fauna 56, 1938) revised the ground squirrels of North America, he had no specimens of *Citellus spilosoma* from the central and eastern parts of the state of San Luis Potosí. Recently collected specimens show that this area is inhabited by a well-marked but unnamed race, which intergrades with the richly colored *Citellus spilosoma spilosoma* (Bennett) on the west and with the pale *C. s. pallescens* Howell on the north. The new race is named in honor of Mr. Ernesto Carbrera Ipiña of the city of San Luis Potosí, and may be known as:

Citellus spilosoma cabrerai new subspecies

Type.—Adult female, skin and skull number 4131, Louisiana State University Museum of Zoology; obtained at 10 kilometers north-north-east of Nuñez, San Luis Potosí, México by Walter W. Dalquest on July 5, 1950; original number 14102.

Range.—Desert areas of central and eastern San Luis Potosí and probably adjacent parts of the states of Guanajuato and Tamaulipas, México.

Comparisons.—*Citellus spilosoma cabrerai* is slightly smaller than *Citellus s. spilosoma*, has a smaller, narrower skull, and is much darker and less reddish in color. Compared with *C. s. pallescens*, *cabrerai* is similar in size and cranial features, but is darker and duller, less brown, in color. The spots on the dorsal area of *C. s. cabrerai* are more obscure than those of either of the two neighboring races.

Measurements.—The measurements of an adult male and the arithmetic means for the measurements of two adult females are, respec-

tively: total length, 249, 245; length of tail 80, 78; length of hind foot, 34, 34; height of ear from notch, 9, 10; greatest length of skull, 40.5, 40.6; condylobasal length, 35.9, 36.3; palatilar length, 18.0, 18.4; zygomatic breadth, 23.0, 23.8; cranial breadth, 19.0, 19.2; interorbital breadth, 9.1, 9.0; post-orbital constriction, 14.0, 14.6; length of maxillary tooth row, 7.1, 7.9.

Remarks.—The greater part of the desert of the state of San Luis Potosí is occupied by this race of *Citellus spilosoma*. *Citellus spilosoma spilosoma* occurs in western San Luis Potosí, west of the city of San Luis Potosí. Intergradation takes place at Arriaga, Tepetate, the city of San Luis Potosí, and at Hacienda la Parada. Specimens from the latter two localities were referred by Howell (*loc. cit.*, p. 125) to *Citellus s. pallescens*. The geographic range of *C. s. pallescens* lies mainly to the north of the state of San Luis Potosí, and only specimens from the extreme northern tip of the state are referable to *pallescens*.

Specimens examined.—Total number 6, all from San Luis Potosí, México, as follows: Esperanza, 1; 10 km. NNE Nuñez, 1; 6 km. SSW Nuñez, 1; 6 km. S. Matehuala, 2.

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